VOLUME XLV-NUMBER 201.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS .- SPIVE CENTS.

GOV. PIERPONT.

A Talk Between the Grand Old Man and Mr. A. W. Campbell.

AN ARTICLE OF RARE INTEREST.

History of Restored Government of Virginia and West Virginia.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE WE HAD.

A Dispatch to Mr. Lincoln Sent at a Critical Moment Saved Us.

WHEELING MEN'S TIMELY VISIT

To the Custom House and Governor Plerpont's Prompt Action on that Eventful Day-The Governor as the Father of His State - His Hemarkable Career - New Living at a Ripe Old Age in Pairmont. Popular Misunderstandings Regarding the Manner of the Division of the State Currected-Illstory Written by One Who Helped to Make It.

I was recently in the town of Fairmont. Marion county, for two days, and spent much of the time visiting my old friend, Governor Pierpont, now in his eighty-third year, whom I had not seen since my last visit there in the campaign of 1892. His head is a little whiter, his face somewhat paler, and he has lost some fiesh as compared with has lost some fissh as compared with former days, but he is in excellent health and still enjoys intellectual and social life, and has well retained all his faculties gave that of hearing. He does not come to Wheeling any more since the completion of the Fairmont and Piusburgh branch of the Haltmore & Ohlo railroad. He takes that shorter route when he pays his occasional visto his only daughter, Mrs. Slitter, of Pittsburgh, and hence has lost his old time touch with his many Wheeling friends.

time touch with his many wheeling friends.

I was glad to see the "grand old man" once more, for such he assuredly is, even though he may not rival the name and fame of the "grand old man" across the seas, to whose genius and learning and statesmanship all the world pays born in the purple," had a righ father and married an helress and a castle, and was put in parliament away back in 1822, and kept there continuously for two generations, attaining in that period the premiership of England four times.

riod the premierably of England four times.

But Fairmont's "grand old man" had no such opportunities. His aniecedenia were, like those of Lincoln, "the short and simple annals of the poor." Born in a log cabin in Monongalia county, mured to hard toil from infancy, receiving only meagre schooling, going to college after he was his own man; carrying a hod in vacations to work his way through; messing with Gordon Batelle, of honored memory, at an expense to each of 45 cents per week; caching school and studying law after he was 28, and yet with all this hadicap coming to the front as the first citizen of West Virginia at the outset of the war. This was an ordeal to test the quality of a man's make-up.

Mr. Gludstone owes much to nature, a doubt, but still more perhaps to his apportunities, while Governor Pierpont were severthing to his own unassisted ortunities, while Governor Pierpont s everything to his own unassisted enter and upright life. The Grand Old Man at Home.

Pardon the above as an unexpected

preface to my call to see the venerable "war governor" of Virginia at his modwar governor" of Virginia at his modst home in the shire town of Marion
ounty, where he lives among his peole universally respected, and looked up
by the younger element as was
haries Carroll, of Carrollton, in his
sat days, as "a venerable man who
at come down to them from a former
eneration." There at Falrmont lives
em an who was governor of Virginia
t Wheeling from June, 1861, to June,
SSI, and governor of the same comcommeaith at Alexandria, Virginia,
rom June, 1863, fo May, 1865, and yet
gain governor of that ancient state
t Richmond from May, 1865, to Janury, 1868.

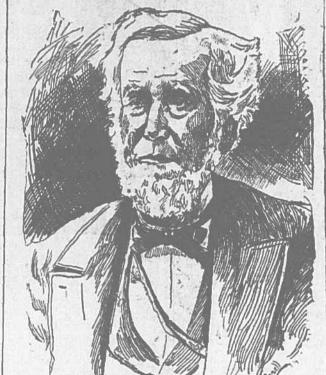
again governor of that ancient state at Hichmond from May, 1865, to January, 1868.

This is a variation of governorship peculiar to the history of Virginia. But comparatively few people understand how it happened. It is really a puzzle to the present generation. The average man at Fairmont, as elsewhere, thinks his eminent fellow-citizen was once governor of West Virginia, because he resided at Wheel during the formative period of the was state, and took an active part in the series of evolutions that finally resulted in its admission into the union as a new commonwealth. All over this country I have as a traveler, been so frequently called upon to explain the unique modus operandi of Virginia's formation that I feel as if I had been teaching it as a specialty at summer schools.

From my experience I will venture to say that there are not to-day a dozen members of Congress who do not regard West Virginia as a revolutionary episode of the war, irregular in its character, defective in its legitimacy, accomplished solely under the war power, and as a companion incident to the cancipation of the slaves. Indeed the average politician will twit you when he refers to the incident, as if it was a well understood plece of Republican sharp practice, about the indefensibility of which the less said the better, which only shows his general want of real knowledge concerning one of the most important events of American history. Perhaps it would be well enough before I knock at the sovernor's devente a few margaraphs of this writ. door at Fairmont, in order to have so reminiacent conversation with him, devote a few paragraphs of this wr ing to the occurrence in his history

It is now 26 years since the state of Virginia undertook to secede from the American Union. As far back as 1851 American Union. As far back as 1851 Daniel Webster warned Virginia in the piainest and most unmistakable terms that in the very day in which she should make this attempt her western counties would arise in their strength and throw off her authority and form an independent, state. That great statesman knew more than all the Virginia politicians put together in 1851. He reasoned not only historically and politically but seed and the was the status of western Virginia under the dominancy of the old state. He knew how Philip Doddridge and Alexander Campbell had warned the slave-holders of the east as the under Campbell had warned the slave-holders of the east as far back as the convention of 1829-730 that they were plling up wrath against the day of wrath. He knew that the industrial and trade relations of western Virginia

Continued on Math Page,



EX-GOVERNOR PIERPONT,

and War Governor of Virginia, as He Appears at the Age of \$2. The Father of West Virginia

* FLOOD SITUATION

As Officially Reported by Government Relief Officers. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The only news from the flooded districts re-ceived at the war department this morning, came from the upper Missouri section. The report from the army in-spector at Grand Forks, N. D., shows that the situation there as far as the la-boring element is concerned, is quite as had as it was reported to be yesterday

at Moorhead, Minn.

bad as it was reported to be yesterday at Moorhead, Minn.

The telegram is as follows:

"Two hundred families have been driven from their homes in consequence of the floods, All the business houses with one exception, are badly flooded. The water is from six to ten feet deep on the principal streets. Fifty families, comprising two hundred and thirty souls, are entirely destitute and in need of immediate aid. They have lost everything and are without means."

The first application for tents for the shelter of the people driven from their homes by the flood came to the war department from Memphis to-day.

The army inspector at Memphis, telepartment from Memphis to-day.

The army inspector at Memphis, telepartment de department to-day that the mayor of that city had just applied to him for the loan of 250 "A" tents which were badly needed.

Secretary Alger immediately telegraphed the department on the found of 250 "A" tents which were badly needed.

Secretary Alger immediately telegraphed the depot quartermanter at St. Louis, the nearest point where the tents ould be had, to ship the required number in charge of an agent, if necessary, to secure quick delivery.

ALL HOPE GONE

ALL HOPE GONE

Vicksburg Leves Bound to Go-Disconraging Information.
VICKSBURG, Miss., April 13.—To-day

the gauge was 51.35, rise of 4-10 in twen-ty-four hours, the highest water ever known. Information received to-day is most discoraging. The fine plantations at Brunswick are all under water. Boats are wanted everywhere to resoue people and save live stock.

All hope of saving the levee has been expandence.

All hope of saving the levee has usen abandoned.

The levee from Delta up to Duckport, a distance of eight miles, is causing much anxiety. It will hold to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ feet on the gauge here, which will be reached in the next forty-eight hours. The Sumfower and Deer creek sections are going under deeper and deeper, and deeper, and deeper, and deeper, A dispatch was received to-night from Ashwood, La., as follows: Ashwood, La., April 13, via Taltula, La., "The levees around Davis Island gave way at 11 a. m. to-day. The island will be entirely submerged in a few more. The water has fallen here one

be entirely at the water has fallen here one and a half inches, no doubt in consequence in many of the houses on the low-lands were fleeling from their homes. This morning this portion was covered with water from one to five feet deep. At present the worst of the flooded district is located just north of North Omaha.

Many narrow escapes from drowning are recounted, but so far us is known no lives were lost." has fallen here one

SITUATION AT OMAHA.

Missouri Changing Its Channel-Million of Dollars' Worth of Property in Dan-

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—The Missouri iver is changing its channel past Omaha, and in doing so threatens to destroy property to the value of several million Last night the river broke through its banks about a mile abov where it left the old channel twenty years where it left the old channel twenty years ago, and is to-day running two broads attreams across what were yesterday fertile market gardens. These etreams run into Florence Lake, a relic of a former cut off. From Florence Lake the water is pouring into cut off iake and it now seems only a question of a few hours until East Omaha is moved into lowa and all the property in line of the flood is

t away.

first break in the banks occurred a The first break in the banks occurred a little more than a mile above the original channel that left Florence Lake in the old cut off and the water sweeping down a stretch of land that has been transformed into a stream 2,000 feet wide and five feet deep. The market gardens of North Omaha will be swept away. If no further damage results, the people of that section of the town nearly all moved out has night and are busy getting away their effects in boats to-day. Cutoff lake is filling up rapidly and may soon overflow, awceping down through the upper railroad yards and extensive factory plants in the north bottoms. Reports from up the river are encouraging and it is likely the extensive damage now threatened will be averted. Should the river complete the dut off it has threatened. East Omaha with extensive factory leans, in cluding the great Caster White d. East Omaha with extensive facto olarita, including the great Carter Whi Lead Works, will be moved into low and the \$3,000,000 bridge of the Ea Omaha Terminal Company will be learness a slough while the thousands dollars expended by the government ir protecting the banks of the river along the great bend will have been wasted or

ke. boards and Uags of sand, stones are being fed to the old hay and stones are being fed to the hungry maw of the Big Muddy is Oma-ha in an effort to restrain the manifest intention of that erratic stream to re-

Governor of Virginia, as He Appears at of \$\hat{\texts}\$.

sume the channer abandoned twenty years ago, A furghtfall it looked like the effort might succeed. But all hope is hedged about the provisos that the river does not rise any higher, that a north wind does not blow, and most uncertain of all, that the break in the bank above Florence Lake is not so bad as the overflowing water indicates.

East Omaha and North Omaha are flooded by the waters that are rushing from the over-full Missouri river. The residents fee for their lives, leaving their possessions behind. The houses are standing in the flood, submerged in water from one to five feet deep. Fields of grain and fences disappear beneath the surface of the water and the trees no longer show any trunks.

Two days ago the water crept over the top of the bank in the bend of the river just below Florence. It came slowly at first, but it found easier passage as time went by. Barly yesterday afternoon the force became resistable. A great hole was dug in the shore. A fisherman's hut that appeared to block the way was torn out bodily and swallowed up by the river. The water having chosen and made its path, poured along it onto the bottoms of south. The speed of the flood was rapid. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon North Omaha was surrounded on sale-sides with dry land.

Situation at Helesa. sides with dry land.

Situation at Helena

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13.—The river at Helena is declining at he rate of two-tenths of a foot daily. The refugees are flocking into Helena by every boat. A relief committee reports that 6,000 people are dependent upon aid. Three thousand dollars weekly was the sum decided upon to take care of these people. Captain Nolty, of the steamer Titan, reports 45 refugees at Modoc; 30 at Avenue; 40 at Dawsons; 45 at Lower Ludlow; 164 at Ferguson, and 100 at Knowiton. The majority of these unfortunate people are camped on barges and have ben supplied from Helena. two-tenths of a foot daily. The refu-

THE OREGON AGROUND

While Approaching Her Dock-Damage Not Known.

WASHINGTON,D. C., April 13.—Word reached the may department to-day, from Commander Whiting in charge of the Puget Sound naval station, Washington, that the battleship Oregon, had ington, that the battleship Oregon, had grounded while approaching the dock into which she was about to go to have her bottom scraped and painted. The dispatch added that the vessel had bent frames or ribs, and bottom plating in the vicinity of the forward turret, but it did not in any other way indicate whether the damage sustained had been serious. This will be determined by a thorough investigation which Secretary thorough investigation which Secretary Loug has ordered to be made by maval constructor Capps, who was the government representative at the Union iron works at San Francisco and who had been sent to Puget Sound with a gang of men from the Mare Island navy yard to scrape and paint the vessel.

She was in command of Captain Barker, who had just been relieved from duty at the Mare Island yard and was on his first voyage on the Oregon.

LIGHT VOTE POLLED

n New Jersey Town Elections -Second Spring Vote Hade Necessary by a Court

NEW YORK, April 13.—As a result o a decision of the supreme court handed down a few days ago declaring unconstitutional the election laws passed by the legislature last spring, municipal lections which should have been held in elections which should nave been lead a March were held to-day in a large num-her of cities and towns in New England. Incomplete returns show more or less Democratic gain throughout the state. There was little excitement and a light vote was polled. In Paterson, Newark. vote was polled. In Paterson, Newark, Orange, Elizabeth. Hoboken and New Jersey city, large Democratic gains have been made and a majority of the Democratic candidates elected. At Trenton and Rahway the Republicans have elected their nominees for the principal offices but have lost ground in the boards of freeholders. At Camden the Republicans were also successful, electing the heads of the ticket and holding the majority of the board of aldermen.

DESPERATE BATTLE

Between a Posse and Three Robbers at Wilson, Ill.

CHICAGO, April 12.—At Wilson, omail town on the Chicago & Eastern II linios, a posse of iwenty-five citizens last night fought a pitched battle with threrobbers. About 1 o'clock the town watchman while making his rounds saw watchman work on the safe in the town bank white another robber stood outside. The officer at once aroused as many citi-zens as passinfs. The robbers meantime decamped, leaving their tools scattered about the bank.

decamped, about the bank. The poste started in pursuit and com-ing in sight of the trio opened fire, which ing in sight of the trio opened fire, which is instantly returned. Soon one of the as instantly returned. seen alighting from a freight train a Dotton several miles north. It is sup-posed the third man is either dead o hiding in the woods badly wounded

EASTERN CRISIS

Growing More Dangerous as De velopments Occur.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE GREEKS

As Great as Ever, and the War Feeling is High-The Onth-Bound Society that is Proving Such a Powerful Factor, Said to Have Members and Sympathizers Among Greek Officers-Irregulars Pro paring for an Invasion that will Cut Communication Setween Turkish Diviatous.

ATHENS, April 13.—The frontier situation is developing slowly for two rea-sons. In the first place had weather, rain and bitterly cold winds, have made campaigning in the mountainous dis-tricts anything but a picnic, and has retarded all movements. In the sec-ond place, intentional or otherwise, all despatches are being considerably de-

despatches are being consideraty, delayed, a not unusual occurrence since
the beginning of the present crisis. But,
if the development is slow, it is none the
less menacing, and an open outbreak of
hostilities or a backdown on the part of
non or both of the countries most interested cannot be much longer delayed, as the strain of maintaining armies
of about 100,000 men each in the field in
being felt with increasing severity by
both Turkey and Greece, so that a declaration of war would be welcomed by
either side with a feeling of relief.
Here and at Constantinople there are
daily prolonged meetings of the councils of ministers, and it is generally recognized that there must be a decided
change before long. Both Greece and
Turkey are trying to avoid, if possible,
being classed as the aggressor in the
conflict which is apparently impending,
and for this reason they are acting with
the greatest caution. The Greek national league, or Ethnike Hetiria, is no
party to this attitude of the government, and has already pushed forward
a force of 3:000 irregulars, well armed
and equipped, accompanied by an ample commissariat corps, through the
conflict where the Turkish headquarters in Macedonia, at Elassona, where
Edhem Pasha is in command, and the
Turkish headquarters in Albania, at Janina, where Hakid Pash is in command,
and of getting in the rear of the Turkish
headquarters in Albania, at Janina, where Hakid Pash is in command,
and of getting in the rear of the Turkish
rear while the regular Greek army does
the real fighting in front. In spite of
all official denials nobody doubts that
the Greek officials were fully cognizant
of the movement of the Ethnike Hetalria, which has been openly prepared
for and freely discussed for a long time.
It is an open secret here that by the
end of the present week at least 10,000
Greek "freegulars" will be in Macedonia, Albania and Epirus, having been
sent under the pretense of maintaining
fine status quo in obedicusias. The representations of the powers.

mies."

The next important move which will be heard will be from the Greek head-quarters at Arta, where the banks and principal stores, etc., are closing and femoving into the interior, and every other precaution possible is being made to get out of harm's way before the war begins in earnest.

Greek Government's Orders."

At Arta, it is well known here, a

At Arta, it is well known here, a force of about 2,000 men organized by force of about 2,000 men organized by the Ethnike Hetairia, has either start-ed for Turkish territory or is making the final preparations for so doing. This body will be divided into six separate detachments, each ably directed and having a separate destination with the view of raising the fing of the cross in a certain locality, increasing its num-bers as much as possible, and harassing the rear of the Turkish force which will be directed from Janina against the Greek regulars who will operate the rear of the Turkish force which will be directed from Janina against the Greek regulars who will operate against the Turks from Arta. The Greek government has given "strict orders to stop the departure of this force of "irregulars," but, it is semi-officially explained, the Greek commander at Arta, Colonel Manos, is "unable to "sparemen" to do so. The Ethnike Hetairia probably counts him among its devoted members, as it does nearly all the officers in the Greek army, and the colonel can be counted upon not to interfere with the carefully prepared plans of the national league, which will make Greece a country worthy of its glorious traditions or perish, bravely struggling to the last in its efforts to bring about a realization of the dream for which its members have been sworn to sacrifice their lives and all their belongings, if meed be.

meed be.

The Greeks position in the vicinity of
Arta are much stronger than those of the
Turks, who, owing to the recent heavy
rains and bad roads, will have much diffleulty in communicating with their base
of supplies at Janina, even if the Greek
"fregulars" are not in their rear for the
purpose of preventing them from so do-

Greeks are able to reach Arta from Athens, in twenty-four hours, giving them a fine base of supplies, an immense advantage in a campaign such a the one planned by the Greek leader. The volunteers from this city have a ready reached Arta, and more are otheir way there. It is the intention of the control of their way there. It is the intention of the Greeks when all is ready, to attacl and capture Janina, which according to the treaty of Berlin, rightfully belong to Greece.

Another Raid. Finally another force of "irregulars"

preparing to cut off the Turkish comm preparing to cut off the Turkish commu-nications with Salonica, from where the Turks at Elassona derive their supplies. If the attempt is successful the three Turkish army divisions, the eastern, near Salonica, the central ta Elassona, and the western at Johina, in addition to the army corps at Greveno, will be cut off from communication with each other. In addition, the Greek fleet proposes to make things lively off Salonica in order to prevent the landing of any supplies there.

there.
A strong Greek fleet is off Arta, ready to render effective service in that direction. Another Greek fleet is off the island of Skiathos, prepared to strike at Salonicar another Greek fleet is off the island of Sky*o, prepared to attack the Turkish islands in the Agean sea.
When the communications of the Turkish division at Janina are cut off its resettion will be precarious especially in

coeffon will be precarious especially in the event of a rising of the Albanians in is rear, which is one of the objects which he Ethnike Hetaria has in view. A significant fact, pointing to the way

the wind is blowing, is that the Greek government has telegraphed to Colonel Berthes, who has promised to bring with firm 2,000 Italian volunteers, telling him to hold himself and his men in readiness to come here at any moment.

All the Greek deputies have been summoned to attend the next meeting of the Boul, when an important pronunclament is expected.

The powers however, are still trying to

is expected.

The powers, however, are still trying to avert war, with little prospect of success.

THE GREEK PLAN

tileged to be to littr Up a Rebellion in

Macedonia. LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch from Constantinople alleges that the Greek plan is to stir up a rebellion in Macedonia, to blockade Salonica and to

Macedonia, to blockade Salonica and to attack Prevesa (the town on the Turkish alde of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta) and Smyrna by sea, as well as to endeavor to force the passage of the Dardan-elles with the torpedo division of the Greek ficet.

Editem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Macedonia, the dispatch adds, has reported to his government that the Greek insurgents attacked the Turke simultaneously at nine different points. He further says they were speedily surrounded, that several prisoners were taken, and that the latter have been sent to Salonica.

He concludes with stating that the loss of the insurgents was heavy and that of the Turks trifling.

Austrians Bombard Greeks.

Austrians Bombard Greeks. CANEA, April 13.—While fifty Turkish soldiers were landing to reinforce the forts at Kissamo, the Greeks fired on the boat. Several shots struck the Austrian boat, which was assisting, whereupon two Austrian and one Turk-ish gunboat bombarded and repulsed

them.
It is said that the Cretans recently impaled outside the fort a Turkish non-commissioned officer whom they had captured.

The Invaders Return

TRIE HEALA. April 12.—19 p. m.—The insurgent bands have returned to Greek territory with the exception of one or two which are composed of only a small number.

COLOSSAL SCHEME

To Defraud Life Insurance Companies by a Pittaburgh Man-Confessed on Being Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 13.-A collossal attempt at insurance swindling was unearthed to-day when C. Lin-wood Woods, of C. L. Woods & Co.,

was unearthed to-day when C. Linwood Woods, of C. L. Woods & Co.,
bankers, was arrested in his office in
the Park building. The information
was made by C. F. Harper, chief of the
revision department of the information
was made by C. F. Harper, chief of the
revision department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New
York, charging Wood with procuring
policies with intent to defraud.
When Woods was confronted by the
arresting officer he fell in a dead faint.
On recovery he acknowledged that he
was "treed," and was committed to
jull in \$5,000 hall. Later he made a
written confession, in which he gives
the details of his scheme. He says
that with a former agent of the Mutual
Reserve, he entered into a conspiracy
to defraud. His mode of procedure was
to insert advertisements in the local
papers for old men to act as collectors.
He would ask the applicant for bond,
but kindly waived the bond if the applicant would sign an application for
insurance on his life. This was generally secured, and then Woods would
get some irresponsible man to sign a
premissory note to the Woods & Company banking firm, illed out with
amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000,
\$50 that consideration for the insurance
policy at death at could be claimed to
be the debt established by the note.
It is not known as yet how the applicants passed the medical examination,
In Woods' desk were found sixty-five
policles, with himself as beneficiary,
aggregating \$200,000, Wood had policles on the fives of his brother and sister and his fiancee. The other policles
were all of men over 60 years of age,
and Woods stood to realize a goodly
sum in the near future. Fortunately
for the companies, the many policies
with Woods as beneficiary aroused suspicton. The arrest was made before
any losses were paid.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

Damaging Evidence Against Members of

the Kansas Legislature.
TOPEKA, Kas., April 12.—Much additional evidence of boodling was devel-oped at to-day's session of the legislative bribery investigating committee. A law giving the county on witnesses who refuse to answer questions was unearthed and used with

questions was unearthed and used with effect.

E. C. Wrlp, speaker pro tem of the legislature, testified that he had noticed several members making mysterious visits to the second floor of his hotel. He accosted Davis, of Wilson county, as he ascended the stairs one day and Davis told him he had been invited to support the Hackney amendment, and that if he should do so there was some money in it for him. Davis said he had declined the offer. Davis said that Frank Strickland, of Wyandotte, had come after him. Strickland, witness said, was reputed to be "handled" by B. P. Waggoner, who had rooms on the second floor.

B. P. Weggoner, who had rooms on the second floor.
Evan McCarthy, a house page, said that he had carried notes from members of the house to a man named Wilson. He read two of the notes. One was to Representative Foley, in which witness declared Wilson asked Foley not to support the text book bill. In a note to another member was written: "Keep your forces in line."

M. W. Mead, of Paola, said that C. R. Walters, of Labotte county, fold him he had received \$100 for opposing a certain bill and that he was to receive \$500 more. At the close of the ression, he exhibited \$1,000, which he said, he had made during the session.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, E. J. Phelps and James C. Carter advise the Joint Traffic Association that the association Ex-Vice President Stevenson says

ecept the appointment as one of commissioners on international bl

Wilher Bayden, of Middlesburg, K who shot and killed Thomas Hayd-the betrayer of his (Bayden's) slat was captured by Hayden's friends a lynched. President McKinley has been invited

o attend the Tennessee centennia ppening. In case he is unable to go, be will set the machinery in motion by oughing an electric button at the white

Treasurer Spalding, of the board of susteen of the University of Illinois, the was expected to go before the seeting of the board yesterday and ex-

TO sell quickly, we offer a nice Kran-ich & Bach upright plane at a bargain it has been used, but is in the best of condition. F. W. BAUMER CO.

JEFFERSON DAY

Celebrated by Democrats Who Have Ignored His Teachings.

WM. J. BRYAN AT WASHINGTON,

Responds to the Toast to the Reputed Father of His Party-Denouaces Protection and the Gold Standars, Ignoring the Fact that Jefferson was a Protectionist and for an Honest Dollar-A "Simplicity Banquet," in which a Simple Campaign Speech was Rebushed,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.-The one hundred and fifty-fourth anniver-sary of Jefferson's birthday was celsbrated to-night at the Metropolitan hotel by a subscription dinner, given under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The first celebration of the anniversary of Jefferson's birth occurred at the same hos-telry, then known as the "Indian Queen." Jackson was the guest of hosor and the occasion was made memorable by the presence of Vice President John C. Calhoun, and other Democratio leaders of that day, To-night William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the late Democratis candidate for President, was the guest of honor. Covers were said for two hundred and many were dealed seats for want of space at the tables. Mr. Bryan was seated upon the right of Governor Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, the president of the association.

Mr. Bryan was greeted with a hearty, cheer as he entered the hall.

The dinner began promptly at eight of lock, an orchestra playing national airs, blended with acuthern melodies to conform in simplicity to the spirit of the dinner. The tousts were proposed and briefly responded ito, except in the case of Mr. Bryan, who apoke at length to the toust 'Thomas Jefferson.'

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The Democratic party is strong just in proportion as it proves true to the teachings of its great founder. It is the mission of the Democratic party to crystallize into legislation the principles which he taught.

"The party applies Democratic principles which he taught."

"The party applies Democratic principles to the issues which arise from time to time. For many years the tariff question was the paramount issue and the party took a more advanced position each year until 1892, when it declared itself in favor of a policy which meant substantially a tariff for revenue only. But the President elected at that time, instead of proceeding to carry out that portion of the platform, forced upon public attention an issue which had up to that time been considered secondary. Mr. Cleveland, more than any other one person in this nation, is responsible for the prominent position which the money question now occupies. It was his determination to complete the demonstization of silver and make the gold standard perpetual, that aroused the masses of the United States to active resistance. The struggle which the themony people.

"The explicit declaration in favor of free and unlimited colnage at 18 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, was made necessary by the attempt of certain public men to evade preceding platforms. The struggle which culminated in the Chicago convention, of necessity allenated a portion of the party. The party in 1898 will not be surrendered, if you doubt the permanency of the Chicago platform as a party creed, go among the rank and file of the party. The position taken by the Democrati

"True, the present administration is seeking to turn public attention to the tariff question, but if our reasoning is tanin question, but if our reasoning is well founded, an increase of taxes can not restore prosperity to the producers of wealth. If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity, the Democratic party will not be in a pos-sition to win a contest by opposing it. If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill If, on the other hand, the Diligies that proves a disappointment to those who advocate it, our position of 1898 will be strengthened and public attention wift be rivetted upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in

our monetary system.
"There is much in recent events to encourage the followers of Thomas Jefferson. The spring elections indicate. a growing sentiment along the lines of the Chicago platform. In fact, the elections which have taken place, show so great a gain that the Republican party may now be considered a mithe elections which have taken place, show so great a gain that the Republican party may now be considered a mimority party. It has but one hope to escape from the wrath to come, and that is to secure bi-metallism by international agreement before the people of the nation have another opportunity to speak at the poils. While we who believe in independent bi-metallism generally regard an international agreement as meither necessary nor possible, we may well hope for success to anywho may make the attempt to secure foreign assistance. If our opponents succeed in opening the mints of other nations, as well as their own mints, we shall rejoice, because the condition of the people will be improved and they will be able to proceed with other remedial legislation. If, however, the Republican party, after pledging itself to secure international bi-metallism, finds it impossible to furfin that pledge, its attempt to continue longer the evils of the gold standard."

After the set toxats had been responded to there were many impromptu speeches and it was hours after mid-night before the dinner broke up.

They Think That They Think.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- An address "The situation and the course that luty points" has been issued by a joint duty points has been issued by a joint caucus of Popullist senators and congressmen. The address declares that never in the history of the party has there been such cause for hope on the part of those who are seeking reforms along financial and industrial lines as at the present time.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, showers; clearing vednessiay afternoon; colder; southwest-riy winds, becoming northwesterly. For Western Pennsylvania and Onlo, ain in the morning; clearing Wednesday; older; westerly winds, diminishing in pro-

Local Temperature.